



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# SCIENCE

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE: S. NEWCOMB, Mathematics; R. S. WOODWARD, Mechanics; E. C. PICKERING, Astronomy; T. C. MENDENHALL, Physics; R. H. THURSTON, Engineering; IRA REMSEN, Chemistry; J. LE CONTE, Geology; W. M. DAVIS, Physiography; O. C. MARSH, Paleontology; W. K. BROOKS, Invertebrate Zoölogy; C. HART MERRIAM, Vertebrate Zoölogy; S. H. SCUDDER, Entomology; N. L. BRITTON, Botany; HENRY F. OSBORN, General Biology; H. P. BOWDITCH, Physiology; J. S. BILLINGS, Hygiene; J. McKEEN CATTELL, Psychology; DANIEL G. BRINTON, J. W. POWELL, Anthropology.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1895.

## CONTENTS:

<i>The Aims of Anthropology</i> : DANIEL G. BRINTON.....	241
<i>The Providential Functions of Government with Special Reference to Natural Resources</i> : B. E. FERNOW .....	252
<i>Current Notes on Anthropology (XII.)</i> :—.....	265
‘Carib Art’ and its Significance; <i>Syphilis and Leprosy in Ancient America</i> ; <i>Prehistoric Botany</i> : D. G. BRINTON.	
<i>Current Notes on Physiography (XV.)</i> :—.....	266
<i>Lakes in the Austrian Alps</i> ; <i>Lofty Ballooning in Germany</i> : W. M. DAVIS.	
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i> :— .....	267
<i>The Huxley Memorial</i> ; <i>The French Association for the Advancement of Science</i> ; <i>The Relations of Physiological and Clinical Research</i> ; <i>General</i> .	
<i>Correspondence</i> :— .....	271
<i>Consciousness and Evolution</i> : J. McKEEN CATTELL.	
<i>Scientific Literature</i> :— .....	272
<i>Beddard’s Text-book of Zoögeography</i> ; THEO. GILL; <i>Rehmké’s Psychologie</i> : A. C. ARMSTRONG, JR.; <i>Keyes’ Paleontology of Missouri</i> : U. S. GRANT.	
<i>New Books</i> .....	276

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison on Hudson, N. Y.  
Subscriptions and advertisements should be sent to SCIENCE 41 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa., or 41 East 49th St., New York.

## THE AIMS OF ANTHROPOLOGY.\*

A MODERN philosopher has advanced the maxim that what is first in thought is last in expression; illustrating it by the rules of grammar, which are present even in un-

\* Address by the retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Springfield meeting, August 29, 1895.

written languages, whose speakers have no idea of syntax or parts of speech.\*

It may be that this is the reason why man, who has ever been the most important creature to himself in existence, has never seriously and to the best of his abilities made a study of his own nature, its wants and its weaknesses, and how best he could satisfy the one and amend the other.

The branch of human learning which undertakes to do this is one of the newest of the sciences; in fact, it has scarcely yet gained admission as a science at all, and is rather looked upon as a dilettante occupation, suited to persons of elegant leisure and retired old gentlemen, and without any very direct or visible practical applications of concern with the daily affairs of life.

It is with the intention of correcting this prevalent impression that I address you to-day. My endeavor will be to point out both the immediate and remote aims of the science of anthropology, and to illustrate by some examples the bearings they have, or surely soon will have, on the thoughts and acts of civilized communities and intelligent individuals.

It is well at the outset to say that I use the term anthropology in the sense in which it has been adopted by this Association, that is, to include the study of the whole

\* Professor James Ferrier, in his *Institutes of Metaphysic*.